

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$14.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price—One Copy..... \$2 Three Copies..... 5 Five Copies..... 8 Ten Copies..... 15

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Volume XXXIII.....No. 111

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—HENRY DUNBAR.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK CADE—IRISHMAN'S HOME.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—FAIRY CIRCLE—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—FANNY AND HERMAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

FRENCH THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE.

HIBLOE'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE PAWN.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 51 Broadway.—BAILEY, FARR, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, COMEDIES, &c.—GRAND DETONATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 221 Bowery.—COMIC VOICINGS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

STRAINWAY HALL.—CHARLES DICKENS'S READINGS.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Broadway and 54th street.—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES, LIVING ANIMALS, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MICK OF THE WOODS.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—THE KU KLUX KLAN.

HALL, 94 and 96 Broadway.—PANORAMA OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—BORNEO AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, April 20, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers should bear in mind that, in order to insure the proper classification of their business announcements, all advertisements for insertion in the HERALD should be left at the counting room by half-past eight o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, April 19.

The North German Parliament has instructed Count Bismarck to negotiate a treaty with foreign powers to effect the security of private property at sea during war.

By special correspondence from Europe we have very interesting details of our cable despatches to the 4th of April.

General Napier requests that a heavy remittance of treasure be forwarded to him from England for the support of his army during the rainy season in Abyssinia, when communication with the coast will be suspended, if not entirely cut off.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In regard to the impeachment trial, it is now argued that the removal of the President is not the inevitable penalty to be imposed on conviction, and rumors were abroad in Washington, yesterday, that the Senate would not remove him, even if it should find him guilty.

General Butler, it appears from a letter addressed by one of his staff to Lewis D. Campbell, on the 19th of April, 1868, was anxious at that time for a place in President Johnson's cabinet, and urged the removal of Secretary Seward or Stanton to make room for himself, even while Mr. Seward's life was yet in danger from the assassin's knife. The letter referred to is published in our Washington correspondence this morning, and in its tenor is a request that Mr. Campbell, who had for twenty years been an intimate associate of Mr. Johnson, should use his influence to further Butler's proposition.

We have special telegraphic news from Mexico city to the 13th inst. Attempts had been recently made to assassinate certain Americans in the capital. There was great animosity exhibited towards all foreigners. General Negrete had been defeated. Governor Rube's troops in Sinaloa had deserted him. Rebels in the State of Puebla had pronounced for Ortega. The merchants at Vera Cruz were resisting the payment of the export duty on silver.

The churches were generally well attended yesterday. At St. Patrick's cathedral, Rev. P. W. Rayrich, one of the Redemption Fathers, preached on "Peace, the mission of Christ." Henry Ward Beecher preached in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, in the morning. General Grant was present in the congregation. Mr. Beecher announced previous to his sermon that there would be a temperance meeting in the church on Monday evening, when among the speakers would be the gifted young Christian minister, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. In Plymouth church where all men were free to preach the Gospel no bishop could handle him. In the evening Mr. Gallagher occupied Mr. Beecher's pulpit. At the English church of the Holy Trinity on Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue, Rev. Dr. Kretz officiated, the occasion being the opening of the church for the first time under the auspices of the Lutherans. Mr. Edgar, an advocate of Unitarianism in De Garmo's Hall, in defence of the positive philosophy practised and preached by Auguste Comte.

The members of the Episcopal Church of the Redemption found themselves deluged from entrance on their way to worship under its roof yesterday, police being stationed in the neighborhood. No explanation was made, and the action of stopping the service in this way is attributed to Bishop Potter. Rev. Mr. Scott, the pastor, secured the use of a hall in Cooper Institute and conducted the regular services there.

The Cole-Hiscock murder trial in Albany is set down for to-day. The prosecution is ready, and, as no intimation has been received that the defence is not, the trial will probably proceed. It is thought there will be some difficulty in obtaining a jury, as the facts of the case have been already made so public.

The election on the ratification or rejection of the

new State constitution commences in Georgia to-day. Measures have been taken by the military authorities to prevent disturbance, as the excitement runs somewhat high, both parties being well organized and in force. Frauds in the registration at Columbus have been discovered, and charges have been preferred against one Hurlbut, Chief Registrar.

The funeral of Mrs. John Decker, one of the victims of the Erie Railway, took place, attended by a large concourse of people, in Elmira yesterday. The remains had been turned to charred bones and were only identified by the presence on them of a trunk key, breastpin and earrings. The funeral of Mr. C. K. Loomis, another of the victims, was also held yesterday in Buffalo.

The United States steamer Saginaw sailed from San Francisco on Saturday for Alaska.

The Mississippi river, in its ceaseless encroachment upon the low banks which border it, washed away on Saturday a portion of Arsenal Island, below St. Louis, where the pauper cholera victims were buried last summer. Fifty bodies in their coffins were thus unearthed and floated down the stream. Twenty-four of them have been recovered.

The schooner Arcurus was run down and sunk by another vessel, name unknown, in Lake Erie, on Friday night. The crew were saved.

Hamil and Coulter have agreed to row for the sculling championship and \$1,000 aside, on the Schuylkill river, in June.

The Inman line steamship Etna, Captain Bridgman, will leave pier 45 North river, this (Monday) evening, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, calling at Halifax, N. S., to land mails and passengers. The mails for Nova Scotia, &c., will close at the Post Office at twelve M. to-day.

Government and the Telegraphs.

The British government is taking steps to buy up and control the magnetic telegraphs for the public convenience and profit. A bill for this purpose has been introduced in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This is to enable the Postmaster General to acquire, work and maintain the telegraphs in the United Kingdom just as he now manages the Post Offices and postal communication. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, with regard to this matter, "that telegraphic communication and postal communication might be considered as coming within the same category, as both provided for correspondence between persons at a distance, and the only difference was in the mode of communication." He remarked, too, that the postal system having succeeded so well in the hands of government, might not this other mode of conveying intelligence? He was not aware of any objection to government monopoly in one case which would not hold good in the other.

The same reasoning will apply to the United States as to England. The government here has a monopoly in the conveyance of letters. No one objects to that. Indeed, after having experienced the public benefit of an universal governmental postal system, we should think any proposition to place it in the hands of individuals or companies absurd. This monopoly in the hands of the government gives us cheap postage with uniformity and expedition. Why, then, should not telegraphs be operated in the same way, so as to cheapen communication and make the operations uniform and impartial over the whole country? This is one of the strong arguments the Chancellor of the Exchequer uses. He says "we have been suffering here from a high rate for telegraphic communication," and "our present system did not give satisfaction to the commercial world." How much more forcibly these remarks apply to telegraphs in the United States! The rates here are enormous and out of all proportion to a fair return for the actual capital invested. After the stock of the companies has been watered and doubled and trebled to fill the pockets of the monopolists, without any additional investment, the profits in most cases are still stupendous. Of course these profits are a tax upon the people generally. They are a heavy tax both upon general business and the communication of intelligence.

But that is not the only evil. The gigantic telegraph monopolies in this country assume to dictate to and to control in a measure the press, that great lever of modern civilization. They are beginning to usurp the domain of intellect and thought. This cannot be tolerated in a free country, and it will not be long before the government will have to exercise some control over these vast monopolies. Would it not be much better, therefore, for government to take entire control of the telegraphs and regulate their operations on a broad and liberal principle of equality to all and for the benefit of the whole people?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer says truly that the government would be able to work the telegraphs at less cost and at much lower rates than the companies, for all would be under one direction and the machinery of operation greatly simplified. He proposes that the Postmaster General shall control them. The same might be done here. A separate bureau of the Post Office Department could perform this duty. Let Professor Morse, Cyrus W. Field or E. S. Sanford be placed in charge of the Telegraph bureau, and we venture to say little trouble would be given to the Postmaster General. All would move as smoothly as any one of the present divisions of the Post Office Department. It could be made self-sustaining and no charge upon the Treasury, while at the same time the cost of messages to the public would not be half the present rates, or, perhaps, take a third. We call upon Congress to take this matter up. The British government has taken the initiative in this great and much needed reform. Let us follow the example and adopt a comprehensive system adapted to our own institutions and territory.

The magnetic telegraph is the most important agent of our times, or of any time, in carrying the human family up to the highest point of civilization. Great as have been the results so far, we are only in the infancy of telegraphic progress. It takes but a few days to get news from those remote parts of the world from which a few years ago it took months and which were scarcely known to the world outside. Witness the telegrams in the HERALD every morning from the different quarters of the globe, and our special despatches from Abyssinia, in the interior of Africa. Events that are occurring and ideas that are fermenting everywhere are made known to us as regularly as the proceedings of Congress or the occurrences in New York. But it will not be very long before the whole earth will be girdled by this mysterious agent and all nations will be brought in instant communication with each other. The barriers of local and national prejudices will be broken down, and there must be, in time, from the universal communication of ideas, a brotherhood of nations. When that time comes—and it is not far off—not only will the separate governments have to take control

of the telegraph, but there will have to be also close and comprehensive international treaties for its management. It will be found impossible to leave this mighty power and agent of civilization in the hands of private companies or local monopolies. The action of the British government is but the initiatory step to the governmental control of telegraphs over the whole world. America is destined, from its position on the globe, to be the centre of telegraphic operations and the diffusion of ideas. Should our government defer taking charge of this vast system the time will soon come when imperative necessity will force it to do so. Is it not better, then, to assume the control at once, before greater difficulties and greater evils than we have noticed arise? If there be any statesmen in Congress who can raise themselves above party politics and narrow local ideas, here is a subject on which they can benefit the whole people, promote civilization and acquire enduring fame.

Impeachment on Saturday—The Defence Gagged on the Most Important Point in the Case.

Impeachment becomes every day more and more an insult to the common sense of fair play. Managers and radical Senators alike either suppose the people so ignorant of the proprieties of a trial or so indifferent to its justice that they no longer endeavor to disguise their outrageous violations of right and decency. If they even discuss points at issue they do it with a careless irrelevancy that always indicates their trust to be, not in the force of their argument, but in the vote that is to follow. Indeed, we see in the Senate now the same discouraging spectacle that the nation has had before it all winter in the House of Representatives, where the partisan power was so overwhelmingly on one side, so blindly given to a fixed lead, that it was only necessary for it to be known that a bill was a party measure—not what was in it—to insure its passage. Leaders were under no necessity to explain the laws they proposed, as they had a sufficient vote already paid for. So now in the Senate it is only necessary for it to be known what the Managers wish, and they are pretty sure to have it. Some one of the counsel for the respondent proffers testimony that he regards as vital to his case, and Mr. Manager Butler "objects" quite at random, and, as a matter of course, argument is given from the defence, generally earnest and clear, to show the fitness and relevancy of the testimony, and the Managers, out of some small lingering regard to formalities, put in an adverse argument and hurry the question to a vote; and the vote, strictly radical, rules the testimony out. Such is the bewitching simplicity of justice in our Senate.

More flagrant than all the previous instances of this was that given on Saturday, when the Senate ruled out the testimony of members of the Cabinet as to the advice that the President had received from them in regard to the Tenure of Office law. Mr. Johnson is charged with intentional violation of the law. His intention is so much the essence of his offence that if he did not do the acts alleged with intent to violate law they are not criminal. This is the position taken by the accusers in the impeachment articles. They accuse not only the President's acts, which might have been mistakenly done—they accuse nothing whose criminality the common frailty of error might palliate—but they go into his mind and charge the very origin of the evil in a wicked intent to knowingly violate the constitution and the laws. He must, then, before he could have conceived this intent, have known that the law in question was one he was bound to obey; and this carries the evidence to the formation of his opinions—what would be reasonable proof of his deliberately evil intent? If it could be shown that he had been advised on every hand of the binding force of the law; if those who habitually advise the Executive had told him that the makers of the law had not transcended their authority, and he, stubbornly following his own will, had yet acted in defiance of the law, that would have been fair evidence of his evil intent. Now, the defence must assume that the prosecution proposes to argue this, perhaps deduce it from evidence already given. Thus they come forward to set up plain evidence to the contrary. They propose to show that it was the uniform opinion of all who advised the President that the law was not one he was bound to respect. And the opinions of Cabinet officers are in this competent evidence, not to show the Senate that the law was unconstitutional, but to show the Senate that the President came honestly by the opinion that the law he is charged with violating was not a law, but an enactment without force, and one that he was restrained from obeying by his duty to the paramount fundamental law—the constitution.

Such was the testimony proffered by the defence on Saturday. Regarded in any just relation to the charges made, it was so evidently and clearly relevant on the one important point in this case that no man honestly using his own eyes could fail to see its relevancy. Counsel for the prosecution, interested in the success of their case—not in justice—objected of course. Mr. Wilson, one of the Managers, supported the objection by an hour's argument that never touched the point. Mr. Curtis urged the admission of the testimony in a strikingly lucid statement of its purpose, and the Chief Justice of the United States ruled that the testimony proffered was competent and admissible. Radicalism, seeing its danger, appealed from the decision of the Chief Justice, and the vote ruled the testimony out, denying the defence the right to prove the respondent's innocence by the most competent and proper evidence. Such a decision shows that extreme men in the Senate have determined to convict; and every thinking man will sympathize with the President's counsel in the feeling that it is useless to carry the case further—that it might as well be stayed at this point as to proceed before a court that will hear only one side.

OFFICIAL DECEIT.—Mr. Colfax, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, gives another opportunity for judging of his idea of the proprieties of his position. He has written a letter to the "stupid blockheads" of the Union League on impeachment, intended to influence the judgment of the Senate by assuring it that Mr. Colfax is "not willing to doubt the result." He cannot see any reason for acquittal. Can the Senate have the impudence to see more than the Speaker of the House does?

General Schofield on Reconstruction in Virginia.

On Friday General Schofield addressed to the Virginia Reconstruction Convention, sitting in Richmond, some words of broad, simple, sensible advice—words without passion and without prejudice—giving the result of his experience in the government of the State, reasoned down to the intellectual level of the members. He spoke in fair terms of the new constitution, and pointed out that its success or failure would depend entirely upon whether the governments organized under it were composed of good or bad men. He said "whether the government organized under this constitution will be a good or bad one is to be determined by the qualifications of the men elected to carry it on. In this view of the case you should have left open the widest field from which to choose these men, and I have no doubt that both parties will exert their utmost strength and put forth their best and ablest men to inaugurate the new government." But he reasons that the convention has not left open this field, and the clauses in regard to qualifications for office are so stringent, so much more sweeping than those of the Congressional reconstruction laws themselves, that they rule out all men fit for office. His words were positive. "I refer to that portion which prescribes the qualifications for office, and which, I believe, will be, if allowed to remain in its present form, detrimental in its effect upon the adoption of the constitution. It is practically impossible to carry on a government in Virginia predicated upon that basis." Government is absolutely impossible upon the only conditions upon which radicalism will have it. Such is the opinion of a man of excellent judgment, not swayed by improper sympathy with the purpose of any party.

General Schofield's advice was, of course, lost upon his radical and nigger auditors, and the party for which it might be a warning will only remember it as an offence. Nowhere is the demand of the nigger for extravagant concessions so boisterous, so impudent, so beyond all the decencies of life, as in Virginia; and nowhere is white radicalism more humbly submissive. At the requirement of the nigger voter, therefore, the radicals agree to legislate the white man under the foot of the slave. But even the concessions to the nigger vote must have a limit. Radicalism will have to modify its nigger programme, or presently to choose between the loss of the whole of its power in the North and the loss of the nigger. It will then have to rein in the madness of Cuffey; but he will by that time have gotten beyond all restraints. He will demand more than the maddest partisan will dare to even promise, and, his demand being refused, he will revenge himself by casting his vote on the other side and acting in concert with the people of his State against radical rule. Such is the inevitable future, and the conservative element has only to keep cool and bide its time.

Our Abyssinian Correspondence and the English Press.

The special reports from the New York HERALD correspondent in Abyssinia, giving, in advance of the official despatches of Sir R. Napier, the news of the movements of the British army in that distant and difficult country of rugged mountains and terrific chasms and defiles, have been making a little sensation in the English press. The London Post, not being able to comprehend how this thing has been done, undertakes, in a labored argument, to justify the conclusion that the HERALD Abyssinian telegrams are based upon conjectures. The result of this attempt, however, to impeach the authenticity of our correspondent's information substantially establishes it, although his news "travelled five days faster than the latest official news from Sir R. Napier." Indeed, the theory by which the London Post undertakes to reject the testimony of our witness is about the same as that adopted by Professor Loomis, of Yale College, to prove that our special cable despatches touching a certain meteoric shower at Greenwich Observatory could not be true, because, according to the Professor's calculations, there could not have been a meteoric shower at the time and place named in our despatches. Our facts, however, proved too much for the Professor's assumptions, as they have already proved too much for the idle theory of our perplexed London contemporary.

The Liverpool Post, April 3, solves the mystery at once, in the simple statement that "the London correspondent of the New York HERALD, again in advance of all other correspondents, has favored us with the particulars of his despatches from the most advanced post of the Abyssinian expedition up to the 16th ult." (March); and the same honest journal further says:—"We may remark upon the humiliation of the English press involved in the fact of the NEW YORK HERALD furnishing us with news relating to a purely English affair." This is really the difficulty with the London Post, and it will not be removed by bringing foolish theories and calculations against "fixed facts."

Our Abyssinian correspondent understood his mission from the outset, and he is faithfully fulfilling it in giving us the earliest news of the movements of the British army and of the general situation of things in that wild, strange and most remarkable country.

The Louisiana Election—Charges of Fraud.

A telegram from New Orleans, published in our issue yesterday, gives us some singular information regarding the election in Louisiana. A despatch from the town of Monroe, signed by an army officer and an internal revenue collector, charges "that the election as conducted in that town is unfair, illegal and unjust." By whom these wrongs are committed we are not informed; but as we know that the radicals have full control of the ballot box, it is only fair to conclude that the radicals are the guilty parties. That there should be any fraud in the election in Louisiana is something rather astonishing. With immense negro majorities in all but three or four parishes of the State, it does seem to us as if the party of great moral ideas could very well have afforded to play an honest part for once. The intelligence, virtue and wealth being so hopelessly in the power of the ignorance, vice and poverty of Louisiana, any unfair polling of the votes was, to say the least, wholly unnecessary. It is true that the whites may have kept their influence with the negroes and kept them away from the polls, thus jeopardizing the success of the radical ticket and rendering ballot box

stuffing a political necessity. Should this prove to be the case, we trust that General Buchanan, who seems disposed to act fairly and impartially, will reject the illegal votes.

The same despatch alluded to also reports that the conservatives are sanguine that they have carried New Orleans by a decided majority. The white vote was known to be considerably ahead, and as many negroes openly voted against the radical ticket this may prove to be true. At any rate we trust that it is. As one of the largest and most important commercial centres in the Union, it would be a great misfortune if the government of the Crescent City should fall into the hands of a mob of half savage negroes and carpet bag adventurers.

The Cretan Struggle.

In the HERALD of Saturday we published a special cable despatch from Athens, received via Trieste and London, to the effect that the insurrection in the island of Candia had again broken out, that the fighting had been severe, and that the revolutionary forces had been successful. It was also stated that assistance was being given to the insurgents by the Greeks and other Christians. We are slow to believe that the insurrection has broken out afresh. The Athenian origin of the report makes it doubtful. It is notorious that for some time past all reports regarding Turkish affairs which have reached us through that channel have been highly colored and sometimes positively untrue. The publication of the Turkish Red Book, of which we have already given extracts in the HERALD, has done much to set this Cretan difficulty in its true and proper light. It is now undeniable that the evils of Turkish rule have been greatly exaggerated; that if there were evils these evils have been remedied, and that the government of the Sultan is now actuated by the most kindly and benevolent motives towards the Cretans and the Christians generally throughout the empire. It has also been made plain that the insurrection would never have taken shape but for the officious meddling and selfish policy of Prussia on the one hand and Greece on the other. The most mistaken notions have all along prevailed both in Europe and America in regard to the actual condition of Turkey. Our sympathies have naturally enough been with the Christian as against the Turk. But our sympathies have often been blind and unreasonable. We have insisted that the Turk should leave Crete and the other so-called Christian provinces of the empire, forgetting that the principle of nationality cannot be applied in Turkey but to begot general disorder. "In Crete," as is shown by the Red Book, "one-third of the population is Turkish, in Thessaly one-fourth, and in Epirus one-half." In an empire so composed it is manifest that government cannot be conducted purely in the interest of any one class or party or religion. More we have no right to ask than that the balance be held with an even hand, and that impartial justice be done to all. Russia has ceased actively to interfere in the affairs of Turkey. We cannot say so much for Greece. It is still her object to keep alive the spirit of insurrection. Her eye rests hungrily on Crete. We have no cause of quarrel with Greece; but neither have we any cause of quarrel with Turkey. If the Christians of Crete have a claim on our sympathy so have the Mohammedans. Men and women are not necessarily bad because they are Moslems, just as men and women are not necessarily good because they are Christians. So long as the government of the Sultan goes on in the spirit of modern progress, doing that which is just and right by all its subjects, so long it will be our duty to cheer it forward. We shall have words of equal kindness for the Greeks when the Greeks shall show that they deserve them. Meanwhile the Greek government has enough to do within its own proper and legitimate sphere of action, and it would consult the interests of the kingdom best by leaving the Sultan and his subjects to settle their own affairs. Greece is not just yet a model kingdom.

Behind the Scenes—Mrs. Lincoln.

Mrs. Lincoln has been represented as a dull woman, and her enemies, particularly those of the radical press, have tried to ridicule her in every possible way. But it is evident from the book "Behind the Scenes," just issued, that she is much shrewder, more sagacious, and has a better knowledge of the character of men than the world has given her credit for. Mrs. Keckley, the colored dressmaker and confidante at the White House, and the author, or reputed author, of "Behind the Scenes," shows that Mrs. Lincoln saw pretty clearly into the characters and motives of the prominent men that surrounded her husband. Though the lamented President Lincoln did not lack penetration, he was sometimes led astray in his estimation of those about him by his confiding and generous nature. His wife appears not to have been so easily deceived. Mrs. Keckley's book shows this, with many other curious things which cannot fail to make a sensation among all connected with the "republican court" during Mr. Lincoln's Presidency.

Mrs. Lincoln's opinion of Mr. Chase, Mr. Seward, Andrew Johnson, General McClellan, General Grant and others may be regarded as being a little extreme, but it is quite graphic. Of Mr. Chase she remarked to her husband:—"Yes, one of your best friends, because it is his interest to be so. He is anything for Chase. If he thought he could make anything by it he would betray you to-morrow." Of Mr. Seward she said to the President:—"I wish you had nothing to do with that man. He cannot be trusted." And, again, "Seward is worse than Chase; he has no principle." When Andrew Johnson was about to be made military Governor of Tennessee she remarked, fiercely, "He is a demagogue, and if you place him in power, Mr. Lincoln, mark my words, you will rue it some day." She remarked of General McClellan, "He is a humbug." When asked why she said so she replied, "Because he talks so much and does so little. I tell you he is a humbug, and you will have to find some man to take his place—that is, if you wish to conquer the South." Speaking of General Grant she observed:—"He is a butcher, and is not fit to be at the head of an army." And when the President said, by way of defending the General, "But he has been very successful," she replied, "Yes, he generally manages to claim a victory, but such a victory! He loses two men for the enemy's one. If the war should remain four years longer, and he in power, he would depopulate the North. According to his tactics

there is nothing under the heavens to do but to march a new line of men up in front of the rebel breastworks, to be shot down as fast as they take their position. Grant, I repeat, is an obstinate fool and a butcher." Such is the estimate Mrs. Lincoln had of these prominent individuals. The public can judge as to the correctness of the sketches. We are not surprised at the bitter animosity of the radicals to Mrs. Lincoln, and their persecution of her, nor at the hostility of those whose characters and conduct she has graphically depicted. They have not spared her, and we think this is only paying them out justly. Mrs. Keckley, or Mrs. Lincoln herself, might make a great many other revelations that would be interesting and useful.

Dr. Livingstone Still Alive.

In the HERALD recently we published a telegram from London, based on unquestionable authority, to the effect that Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveller, was still alive. It is confidently stated that all doubts of the safety of Livingstone are now dispelled. The announcement has gladdened millions of hearts in all lands where the intelligence has been received. It is a triumph of civilization—a triumph which is destined to produce most abundant fruit. It is now proved to a demonstration that the cowardly Africans who deserted him basely lied to save their own miserable lives. The Doctor is not only alive, but his journey of exploration has been successful, and his presence in England may soon be expected.

We have said that the assurance that Livingstone still lives is a success to civilization. What with the discoveries he has already made and made known to the world, with the discoveries of Burton, of Beke, of Speke and Grant, of Baker and his wife, it is now safe to conclude that the secrets of the unknown regions of Africa will be revealed with comparative fulness. We have been startled by the discoveries of Livingstone already. We have since been startled with the discoveries of Speke and Grant and with the discoveries of Baker. Much, however, as they have done, it is not too much to say that if Livingstone is spared to reach home we shall receive from him an addition to our knowledge which will leave all previous information completely in the shade.

To Livingstone himself his home-coming will be strange and curiously suggestive. He will be welcomed as if from the grave. His obituaries have been written in almost all languages and his character has been carefully and lovingly estimated. It is recorded of the great Emperor Charles the Fifth that, to know what it was to be dead, he caused himself to be coffined and gave instructions that the entire service for the dead should be faithfully gone through. His wishes, of course, were fully complied with, and the still living monarch, though "retired from business," had the satisfaction of enjoying in the monastery at Juste, as far as was possible, all the honors accorded by the Church to the illustrious dead. Livingstone, however, has a far higher honor in store for him. It will be his privilege to know not only that he has died and been buried, but that he has passed out of life loaded with the honors and eulogies of all civilized nations; that he has died universally regretted, and that not a single stain-drop has fallen upon his fair and well earned fame. Such an honor falls to few of the sons of men. In Livingstone's case, however, it is an honor which no honorable man will grudge. He is a true hero and is justly entitled to a hero's praise.

PROGRESS IN ALASKA.—Our new Territory of Alaska seems to have caught the spirit of American progress immediately after we have taken possession. A few months ago and while it belonged to Russia it was regarded as almost a terra incognita, a country somewhere bordering the North Pole. That portion of our press which has opposed the purchase has, even up to this time, represented Alaska as a hyperborean region of no value. But we hear every day or two of some progress or new developments there. By the latest news we learn extensive seal fisheries are to be put under way, and that an opposition line of steamships for passengers and freight between that country, California and Vancouver's Island is to be started. An opposition line of steamships to Alaska! Only think of that! What enterprise and progress among our people on the Pacific! It will not be long before American settlements will reach Asia, and the people of these two quarters of the globe will meet and shake hands with each other.

THE DICKENS DINNER.—Pleasant, cheering and apparently satisfactory to all parties concerned, was the Dickens dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening. The bill of fare was, of course, toned to the palates of both native and foreign participants, and in no manner of way resembled the bill of Dotheboys Hall. The gentlemen entertained said a great many pleasant things of the entertainers and the profession generally, which were received with unctuous good grace. Mutual admiration had full sway, and when such is the case at public festivities everything goes as merry as a marriage bell.

THE OCEAN STEAM RACE.—Ocean racing assumed a new phase when the match was made between the two vessels Cuba and City of Paris, of the Cunard and Inman lines, to test their speed across the Atlantic. Both steamships started on Saturday for Queens-town, not exactly in racing trim, but in the regular commercial way, with cargo and passengers aboard. They are vessels of good reputation for speed, the average runs of the Inman ship being a little better than the Cunarder. Although the race is not of an international character, both lines being British, still there will be a good deal of interest felt at both sides of the Atlantic as to the result. If ever we are fortunate enough to have an American line of steamers on the ocean this race may be followed by another, in which national rivalry will give additional zest to the contest.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Sarah Moore.

The Department of State has received information of the death, at Trieste, on the 13th of March, of Mrs. Sarah Moore, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Moore was by birth a Nicholson of Baltimore, of the family into which Albert Gaitanaris, a merchant, and which distinguished itself in the early history of the United States Navy. Few American naval officers have been in Trieste for the last forty years who have not enjoyed the generous hospitality of her home. Her only son, known to many merchants as the head of the firm of Moore & Co., died in January last, aged forty-five years.